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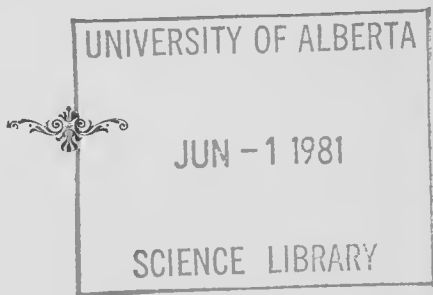
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Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration
PUBLICATIONS BRANCH

FACTS ABOUT MANITOBA

Assembled by H. E. Wood, Editor of
Agricultural Publications, Manitoba
Department of Agriculture, with the
help of Departments concerned.

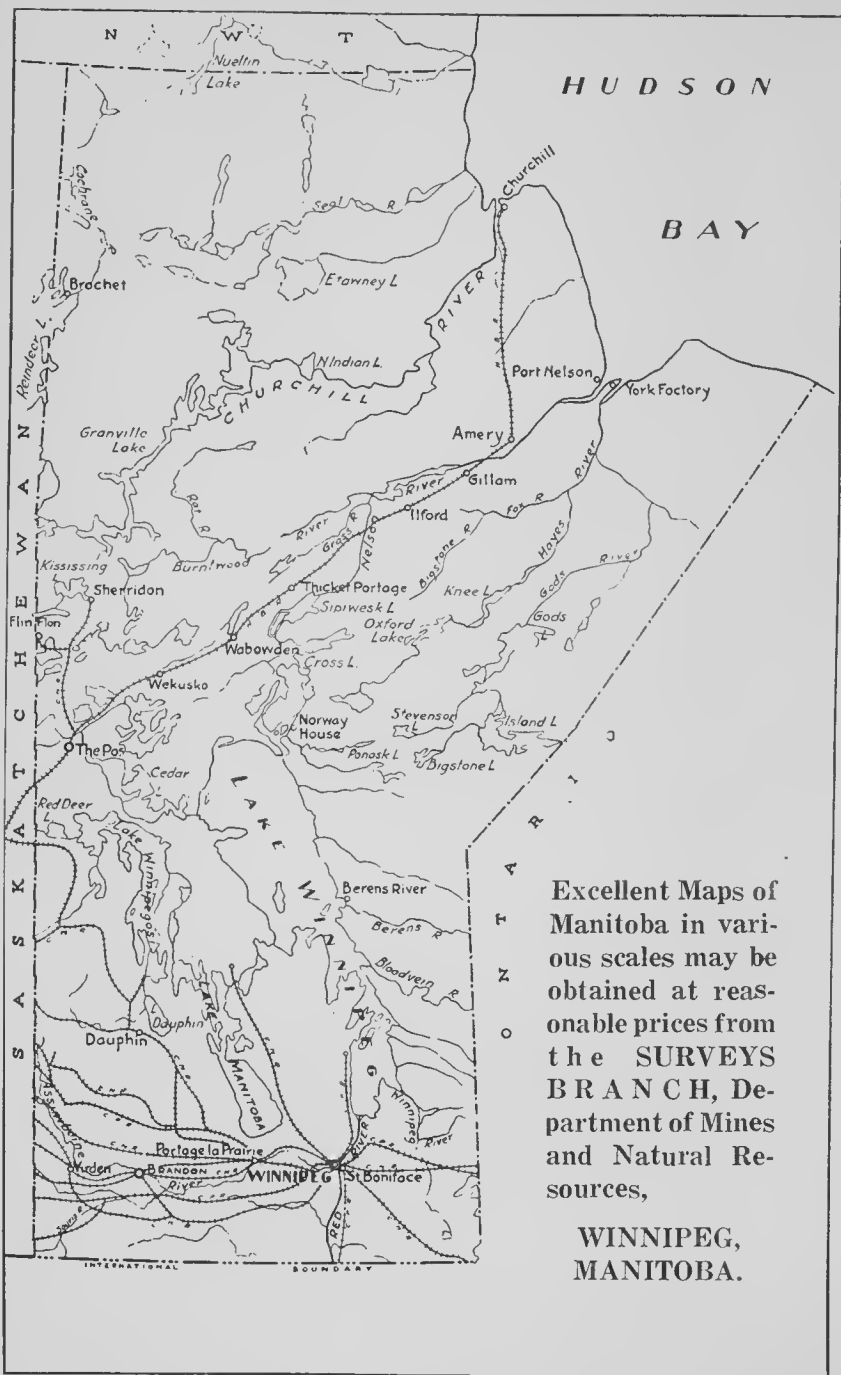


REVISED APRIL, 1947

Hon. STUART GARSON
Premier of Manitoba

Hon. J. C. DRYDEN,
Minister of Education

Hon. D. L. CAMPBELL
Minister of Agriculture
and Immigration



Excellent Maps of
Manitoba in vari-
ous scales may be
obtained at reas-
onable prices from
the SURVEYS
BRANCH, De-
partment of Mines
and Natural Re-
sources,

**WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA.**

Facts About Manitoba

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1946—Field Crops, \$165,367,000; Live Stock Increase, \$40,277,000; Wool, \$298,000; Dairy Products, \$22,641,000; Poultry Products, \$16,861,000; Garden Products, \$3,942,000; Honey, \$899,000; Fur Farming, \$1,280,000. For other details regarding agricultural production in any year, consult the Annual Report on Crops, Live Stock, etc., procurable from the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

ALTITUDES—(a) **OF CITIES**—Brandon C.P.R. depot is 1,206 feet above sea level; C.N.R. 1,262 feet; North Transcona (C.P.R.), 768; Portage la Prairie (C.P.R.), 858; St. Boniface (C.P.R.), 759; Winnipeg (C.P.R.), 772. (b) **OF LAKES**—Athapapuskow, 951 feet; Dauphin, 853; Gods, 585; Manitoba, 812; Oxford, 612; St. Martin, 798; Southern Indian, 800; Waterhen, 829; Wekusko, 840; Winnipeg, 712; Winnipegosis, 831; Woods, 1,055 to 1,061.

AREA—Manitoba's land surface is 219,723 square miles; water, 26,789 square miles; total, 246,512 square miles. This is more than twice the total area of the British Isles. Manitoba extends 761 miles north and south, reaching from the 49th degree of latitude northward to the 60th. Its width at the southern end is 278 miles; at the widest point it measures 493 miles east and west; at the north boundary it is 260 miles wide.

AUTOMOBILES—Number of passenger cars licensed in 1946, 73,384; drivers' licenses, 132,668; trucks, 23,422; motorcycles, 856; trailers, 8,293; snowmobiles and snow planes, 66.

AVIATION—From Winnipeg three trans-Canada mails go west and three trans-Canada mails go east daily. Air mails are flown daily between Winnipeg and points southward, connecting with eastern and western Canadian and U.S. cities. Also mails are flown to certain of the mining camps. Commercial flying furnishes scheduled passenger and freight connection with mines and to a lesser extent with other points in the Northland. The aeroplane is largely used in government patrol work and in other services. The number of aircraft passengers taken on in Manitoba, and at Sioux Lookout and Kenora, Ontario, in 1946 was 44,054; mail loaded, 751,812 lbs.; express, 7,999,688 lbs.

BANK CLEARINGS—Winnipeg, 1946, \$4,403,125,685.

BANKS—Branches of chartered banks, year 1946, 151.

BIRDS—Manitoba has many birds. Some species stay all year. A few spend part of the year in the Arctic and come down to this latitude during the winter. Most species, however, spend their winters in the South and come to this Province for the warmer months. Manitoba lies right in what is known as the "Mississippi Flyway" of the waterfowl. This is one of the four principal waterfowl flyways of America. Roughly speaking, the route follows the Mississippi and Red River Valleys, leading north-westward by northward across the continent.

BLIND PENSIONS—Number of Blind Pensions in force in Manitoba as at December 31st, 1946, was 393. Average pension \$24.805.

BUS ROUTES—Inter-Provincial services are operated between Winnipeg-Regina-Calgary via Brandon and Virden; Winnipeg to Saskatoon and Edmonton via Neepawa, Minnedosa and Russell; Winnipeg to Yorkton and Prince Albert via Neepawa, Dauphin and Roblin; and Winnipeg to Kenora, Ontario. An International service is operated between Winnipeg-Emerson (Manitoba), Fargo, N.D.-Minneapolis, Minn.

WINNIPEG TO: Morris and Emerson; Rosenfeld, Gretna, Plum Coulee, Haskett; Morden, Manitou; Deloraine; Carman, Swan Lake, Ninette, Elgin; Treherne, Souris, Pipestone, Reston; Brandon, Virden; Minnedosa, Shoal Lake, Russell; Neepawa, Dauphin, Roblin; Minnedosa, Erickson, Rossburn, Russell; Elie, Langruth, Amaranth; Lundar, Eriksdale, Ashern; Teulon; Inwood, Hodgson; Winnipeg Beach, Gimli, Riverton; Selkirk; East Selkirk, Libau; Grand Beach; Beausejour, Lac du Bonnet, Pine Falls; Whitemouth, Kenora; Seven Sisters; Hazelridge, Norris; Ste. Anne, East Braintree; Steinbach, La Broquerie; St. Pierre, Vita; Clear Lake (summer months only).

BISSETT TO: Government Landing (Hole River).

BRANDON TO: Souris, Reston; Deloraine; Boissevain; Ninette, Killarney; Minnedosa, Neepawa; Dauphin, Swan River; Hamiota, Shoal Lake; Clear Lake (summer only).

DAUPHIN TO: Winnipegosis; Swan River.

SWAN RIVER TO: Mafeking.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE TO: Delta Beach (summer only).

SELKIRK TO: Peguis, Breczy Point, Netley Creek; East Selkirk, Jonnason.

PRINCIPAL VACATION POINTS SERVED BY BUS: Clear Lake, Winnipeg Beach, Killarney, Lac du Bonnet, West Hawk Lake, Sandy Lake, Delta Beach.

CHURCHILL, PORT OF—Manitoba is a maritime province. The opening, during recent years, of the Port of Churchill, on Hudson Bay, offers an alternative water route to the markets of Europe that is considerably shorter than those previously used. From Churchill to Liverpool is 2,936 miles; from Halifax to Liverpool is 2,490 miles. The very modern Canadian Government grain elevator at Churchill has a capacity of two and one-half million bushels. Varying quantities of grain have been shipped via this port in the years from 1931 onward. Shipments during September and October, 1946, were 2,928,875. The first cattle shipment was sent out in 1933. The present season of navigation in the Hudson Bay straits is about 98 days—from July 25th to October 31st. Churchill is connected with The Pas by the Hudson Bay Railway, a distance of 510 miles. This railway is operated by the Canadian National Railways. Right to locate in the town is procurable through the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

CLIMATE—The Normal and the 1946 temperatures, precipitation and number of hours of sunshine at Winnipeg, as compiled by the Meteorological Service of Canada, are as follows:

Month	Temperature, Average		Precipitation, Inches		Hours Sunshine	
	1946	Normal	1946	Normal	1946	Normal
January	1.3	-2.7	0.62	0.87	101.3	95.4
February	0.7	1.5	0.59	0.84	119.8	127.0
March	29.8	15.9	1.05	1.12	166.0	158.4
April	44.1	37.6	0.64	1.32	242.9	205.4
May	50.4	52.0	0.58	2.21	239.2	241.5
June	60.8	62.0	2.62	3.07	257.4	247.7
July	68.5	67.0	1.51	2.95	357.9	300.6
August	64.2	64.2	2.13	2.49	268.8	262.6
September	54.1	54.2	3.22	2.20	164.3	176.2
October	39.5	41.2	1.99	1.40	142.2	135.1
November	19.8	21.8	1.04	1.07	132.4	82.8
December	5.8	6.5	0.36	0.91	67.0	74.1
Total for year....	36.6	35.1	16.35	20.45	2259.2	2106.8

The extreme highest and extreme lowest temperature in Winnipeg in 1946 was 95.4° F. and minus 31.0° F.

CONSTRUCTION—Construction work for the year throughout the Dominion totalled \$663,355,100, 62% over 1945. The volume of work carried out in the Province of Manitoba was \$25,741,500, compared with \$22,228,700 in 1945, 62% increase. City of Winnipeg building permits show a turnover of \$11,891,200 as compared with \$7,823,275 for 1945, an increase of 52%. 1,331 houses were erected at a cost value of \$6,442,900; 136 more houses than were built in 1945; 341 of these houses were erected in Ward 1, 476 in Ward 2, and 514 in Ward 3. During the year the index on wages advanced by 17.2; materials by 7.3.

EARTHQUAKES—Unknown in Manitoba.

EDUCATION—Manitoba had 2,305 school districts formed to June 30th, 1946, with 1,815 school districts in operation. Number of school buildings, 2,091; school departments, 4,279. In 417 districts (free) residences for teachers are part of the school property. Pupils enrolled in elementary grades, 100,368; secondary grades, 20,904. Secondary education is offered in 242 districts, 75 of these offering Grade XII (first year University). There is under the Department of Education an open shelf library, The Manitoba School Journal, day classes for the deaf, the Manitoba Technical Institute, correspondence education, visual education, vocational education, vocational guidance, radio broadcasting, and a Normal School at Tuxedo. In 1946 Summer Schools for teachers were conducted by the Department of Education at Gimli, on Lake Winnipeg; at the old Normal School; at Riverbend School; at the Provincial Normal School, Tuxedo; at the Centennial High School, West Kildonan; and at Brandon. The enrolment in these classes was 592. Homemaking courses are carried on under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan.

A large provincial University had 5,456 students enrolled in regular courses (including special courses for veterans), during the 1945-46 term. There were 571 students in the Manitoba Summer School in 1946, and 2,699 students in University Extension Courses in 1945-46. The University of Manitoba has the following well-developed faculties: Arts and

Science; Pharmacy; Commerce, Engineering, including Architecture and Interior Decoration; Medicine; Agriculture and Home Economics; Education. Law is taught in the Manitoba Law School which is under the joint auspices of the University of Manitoba and the Law Society of Manitoba. Various denominational colleges give academic and university work. There are several business colleges.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS—The Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, established in 1888, covers 842 acres. One Reclamation Station, six District Experiment Sub-stations and ten Illustration Stations are operated from this Farm. Specialties are the breeding of barley, Brome grass, Barred Rock poultry, and Yorkshire swine. Specialties on Sub-stations are Crop Rotations and Farm Management generally.

The Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, commenced investigations in 1916 on a 300-acre farm. The area has been expanded to 620 acres. Chief major research work is in horticulture. Secondary major projects relate to breeding hybrid field corn and hybrid sunflowers. Experimental work also covers general field crops, Ayrshire cattle, Percheron horses and Barred Rock poultry.

EXTERNAL TRADE—Total exports to points outside Canada from Manitoba ports in the calendar year ended December 31st, 1946, \$69,025,698 (including \$576,600 of foreign origin); imports for consumption through Manitoba ports, \$68,607,758.

FARMS—The 1941 census showed that Manitoba had 58,686 farms, which compares with 54,199 in 1931. The area of possible farm land is put at 32,380,000 acres. In 1936 there were 15,668,927 acres in occupied farms.

FISHERIES—It may not be very well known that the second largest freshwater fishery in Canada is situated in the Province of Manitoba. During the fiscal year 1945-46, the last year for which statistics are available, the fisheries of Manitoba yielded 34,244,100 pounds of nutritious edible fish. This huge production of much-needed food has spread benefits far and wide. Some 6,429 fishermen shared between them a cash return of \$4,034,248, while the fish dealers and transportation industry earned \$1,309,322 by handling Manitoba's fish harvest. The total marketed value of the fishery product for the year was thus \$5,343,570, an all-time record. It is partly due to the post-war influence and from inflation tendencies which exist in neighbouring countries, as the greater portion, approximately 90% of the over-all catch, is exported to the United States. The three largest lakes in the Province, Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, and Manitoba, collectively cover approximately one-half of the water area of the Province and produce 81.7% of the total fishery catch. With the exception of Southern Indian Lake and Gods Lake, most of the lakes commercially fished in Northern Manitoba are comparatively small. The combined production of the 60 lakes in which fishing was permitted, was impressive, amounting to 4,914,200 pounds, with a marketed value of \$585,963. New tractor trails, opened to serve mining developments, combined with a strong market, permitted isolated lakes to be profitably fished commercially. The Manitoba catch, by pounds weight, is made up of fourteen different species of fish, as follows: Pickerel, 9,529,800; Saugers, 5,652,400; Whitefish, 5,459,600; Tullibee,

5,236,300; Suckers, 3,631,900; Perch, 770,000; Sheepshead, 337,900; Lake Trout, 193,800; Goldeyes, 113,700; Carp, 94,700; Sturgeon, 53,500; Sturgeon Caviar, 1,500; Catfish, 500. Of this catch, pickerel is the most important economically, goldeyes the most famous, with the well-known Selkirk Whitefish being a close second. These rich fisheries are a precious heritage. They provide employment for thousands of fishermen, and many others who operate subsidiary industries depend upon commercial fishing, such as transportation, boat building and net making. Fisheries also have a recreational value, and support a flourishing tourist business in many places. Sport fishing has become one of Manitoba's foremost tourist attractions.

FLOUR MILLS (Figures from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1946). Number of flour mills, 23. Capacity of flour mills, 10,785 barrels per day.

FORESTS—Over 40% of Manitoba's land area is forested; of this area there is estimated to be 30,496 square miles of productive, and 62,513 square miles of unproductive forest. Six separate areas containing 3,811 square miles are set aside as publicly-owned Forest Reserves, and the greater part of the remaining forest lands are also owned by the Province. The most common tree species in order of importance are white and black spruce, aspen and balsam poplar, jack pine, tamarack, white birch, balsam fir and cedar. Bur oak, white elm, green ash, basswood, red pine, Manitoba maple, cottonwood and black ash also occur; in addition, there are several species of large shrubs or small trees, including some fruit-growing species such as plums, cherries and saskatoon.

In the year 1944 Manitoba saw-mills produced 72,800,000 ft. of lumber, a considerable part of which came from Saskatchewan logs. In the same year the production of pulpwood in Manitoba amounted to 83,700 cords, a large proportion of which was manufactured into newsprint paper within the province. About 650,000 cords of fuelwood is produced each year, most of which is used on farms, although the fuel-wood industry supplies large quantities of wood to towns and cities. Other important forest products are railway ties, telephone and Hydro poles, fence posts, mine props, boxwood, etc. The total value of forest products (including paper), was \$8,746,000 for the year 1944.

FREIGHT—The railway freight originating in Manitoba: 1945, 6,360,334 tons; 1946, 6,477,611 tons.

FURS AND FUR FARMING—Between October 1st, 1945, and September 30th, 1946, the number of raw furs taken from the wild in Manitoba were as follows: 432 Badger; 71 Bear; 9,057 Beaver; 315 Fisher; 433 Silver Fox; 6 Blue Fox; 2,107 Cross Fox; 10,241 Red Fox; 297 White Fox; 149 Lynx; 213 Marten; 12,801 Mink; 958,099 Muskrats; 1,804 Otter; 14,747 Skunk; 109,613 Weasel; 3,801 Coyotes; 511 Timber Wolves; 12 Wolverine; 300,847 Squirrel; 14,824 Jack Rabbits. Estimated value of raw furs exported, \$11,262,707. Number of Licensed Fur Farms operating, 700. Animals kept were: Fisher, Fitch; Fox—Platinum, White-face, Silver Cross, Blue, Red; Lynx, Marten; Mink—Standard Platinum, Half Blood, Black Cross, Silver Sable.

GOVERNMENT—Manitoba has a one-house Legislature of 58 members. The present Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour R. F. McWilliams, K.C., assumed office November 1st, 1940, and is the 13th in the succession. The

present ministry is the 13th. Hon. S. S. Garson, K.C., assumed the premiership January 14, 1943.

GRAIN ELEVATORS (as at December 1st, 1946)—Public country elevators, 702; capacity 24,535,100 bus. Private country elevators, 5; capacity, 95,000 bus. Mill elevators, 6; capacity, 1,775,000 bus. Private terminal elevators, 3; capacity, 3,065,000 bus. Semi-public terminal elevators, 2; capacity, 3,500,000 bus. Total number of grain elevators in Manitoba, 718. Total grain elevator storage, 32,970,100 bus. Additional storage: temporary annexes, 10,661,000 bus.; special annexes, 200,000 bus. Total available storage, 43,831,100 bus.

HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE—Manitoba has an organized Department of Health and Public Welfare, which has administrative jurisdiction over all matter that relates to health and public welfare. The Department is organized into four main divisions: 1. *General Administration*, which includes the Administrative Offices of the Minister and Deputy Minister, and the Sections of Accountancy, Provincial Laboratories, Statistics and Records, Farms' Management, Health and Welfare Education, Administrative Research, and Physical Fitness. 2. *Health Services*, which is divided into three Sections: (a) Environmental Sanitation, consisting of Bureaus of Public Health Engineering, Food and Milk Control, and Industrial Hygiene; (b) Preventive Medical Services, consisting of Bureaus of Disease Control, Maternal and Child Hygiene, and Public Health Nursing; (c) Extension Health Services, consisting of Bureaus of Local Health Services, Diagnostic Services, Dental Services, Medical Care, and Hospitalization. 3. *Psychiatric Services*, which is divided into two Sections: (a) Mental Institutions, which supervise the four mental institutions (Winnipeg, Brandon, Selkirk, Portage la Prairie); (b) Community Mental Health Services, which has charge of Out-Patient Services, Child Guidance Clinics, Services to Courts and Child Caring Agencies, Boarding Home Care for specified cases, and teaching facilities. 4. *Public Welfare Services*, which is divided into two Sections: (a) General Welfare Services, which has supervision of Mothers' Allowance, Adoptions, Child Care and Protection, Social Assistance, Special Services at Request of Federal Government, Children's Aid Societies, and Grants to Charitable Institutions; (b) Pension Services, which consists of supervision of Old Age Pensions and Blind Persons Pensions. Public Welfare District Offices are situated at Winnipeg, Flin Flon and Dauphin and at each a generalized public welfare service is given by local field staffs.

HISTORICAL—Hudson Bay was explored by Henry Hudson in 1610. Nelson River was entered in 1612 by Sir Thomas Button, the first white man to set foot on Manitoba soil. The fur trade developed as a result of the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670. In 1738 La Verendrye with his sons and nephew passed down the Winnipeg River from the Lake of the Woods and visited the sites of Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie and proceeded southwestward. This is the first known instance of a white man visiting the site of Winnipeg. Agriculture was introduced into Manitoba by the Selkirk settlers, the first of them arriving in 1812. On May 12th, 1870, the Act to establish the Province of Manitoba was passed by the Dominion Parliament, and on July 15th, 1870, Manitoba was admitted into Confederation. The first general

influx of non-English immigrants was that of the Mennonites, who came from Russia 6,000 strong in 1875, and arrived in different contingents, settling on both sides of the Red River. Then followed the Icelanders, who located mostly close to Lake Winnipeg. The general movement of English-speaking settlers from Ontario and other parts of Eastern Canada got well under way during the later "seventies" and early "eighties". In 1870 Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) had a weekly mail service by way of Pembina, St. Paul and Chicago. Horses were used in summer; dog sleds in winter. Neither a stage coach nor boat service had yet been started. Travellers had to depend on their own resources to travel between Fort Garry and St. Cloud, Minnesota. In 1871 a stage line to the south was initiated, and Fort Garry had its first telegraph line. In 1872 a steamboat service was started on the Red River. The first export of Wheat from Manitoba (857-1/6 bushels of Red Fife) was made on October 21, 1876, this shipment being consigned by Higgins and Young, Winnipeg, to Steel Bros., Toronto; price, 85 cents. In 1878 a railroad from Emerson to St. Boniface was built, connecting with a railroad in the United States; the first train reached St. Boniface on December 7th, 1878. In 1881 and 1912 the boundaries of Manitoba were extended. In 1912 Northern Manitoba was added to the Province. The first C.P.R. train from Eastern Canada reached Winnipeg on July 26, 1881. In 1931 the first grain shipments, and in 1933 the first cattle shipments, were made from Churchill. In 1939 Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited Manitoba.

HISTORIC SITES—Several important sites are marked. Notable are: Lower Fort Garry, 20 miles north of the city of Winnipeg, where the first treaty was made with the Indians for the disposition of land, is the only stone fur trading fort remaining intact in Canada; Fort Prince of Wales, opposite the Port of Churchill, erected between 1733 and 1771; the north gateway of Old Fort Garry, in Winnipeg, the chief fur trading centre of the Hudson's Bay Company, and bearing a tablet commemorating the existence of early posts and forts of the immediate vicinity, i.e., Fort Rouge, 1738, Fort Gibraltar, 1804, the older Fort Garry of 1821 and the Fort Garry of the gateway site of 1836-1839. National historic sites are also located at The Pas, in memory of Henry Kelsey who was the first white man to explore the fringes of the great prairie plains in 1691; Fort Alexander near the mouth of the Winnipeg River where La Verendrye's party established Fort Maurepas in 1738 and the Hudson's Bay Co. Fort Alexander in 1792; at Wawanesa marking the existence of seven forts built by the North West, Hudson's Bay and XY companies between 1785 and 1828. Additional sites of interest are to be found at Ste. Anne where the Dawson road project is commemorated, the first road building project from the east to the western areas; on Main St. north where the Seven Oaks monument is a memorial to those taking part in the battle resulting from the clash of rival fur trading interests and the Selkirk settlers; in St. Boniface where stands a bronze monument to the missionary-explorer fur trader, La Verendrye; at St. Norbert where the representatives of the Canadian Government were barred admission in the days of strife immediately preceding the creation of Manitoba in 1870; at Headingley where stands a cairn marking the first Dominion Land Survey monument erected on July 10th, 1871; at Portage la Prairie to mark Fort La Reine erected by La Verendrye.

HOUSING LOANS—Number of loans in Manitoba made under the Dominion Housing Act and the National Housing Act to December 31st, 1946, was 5,833; amount, \$27,545,025. Number of loans in Manitoba under the Government Home Improvement Plan to October 30th, 1940, when the plan was discontinued, 8,126; amount \$3,197,710.

INDIANS—According to the census of 1941 there were 15,474 Indians and Eskimos in Manitoba.

INSTITUTIONS under supervision (1946)—General Hospitals, 38; Private Hospitals, 7; Convalescent Hospital, 1; Sanatoria, 4; other Infectious Disease Hospital, 1; Hospitals for Mental Diseases, 3; Manitoba School for Mental Defectives, 1; Charitable and Benevolent Organizations, Institutions and Homes, 700.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN—The International Peace Garden of 2,200 acres sits astride the International boundary line, 15 miles south of the town of Boissevain, Man. It is unique in its concept, and seems destined to attract many visitors because of its intrinsic appeal, both because of natural beauty and of sentiment. There are 888 acres in the United States (North Dakota) and 1,451 acres in Canada (Manitoba). In the presence of a throng estimated at 50,000, the Garden was dedicated on July 14th, 1932. It contains a cairn, placed exactly on the International line, and built from stones gathered from both sides of the line. The plaque on this cairn reads: "To God in His Glory we two nations dedicate this garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live we will not take up arms against one another." The board of directors for the garden are chosen jointly from citizens of the United States and of Canada. On the United States side of the line a lodge with dining room and lounge is complete, as well as a number of tourist cabins and picnic shelters. The amphitheatre for meetings has been extended. There is substantial development on the Canadian side. The 3½ miles of ornamental driveway through the natural woodland, with heavy planting of conifers, ornamental trees and shrubs at both ends of the horseshoe drive and around the water supplied reservoir, has made the Canadian portion distinctive.

LANDS—Farm lands in Manitoba may be purchased from the Lands Branch of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources of the province, from Insurance, Loan and Land Companies, and from individual owners. The Government of Manitoba in administering the "Crown Lands" of the province has established as a cardinal principle that the lands shall be suitable for the purposes for which they are purchased. It has been the aim of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, not to encourage new settlers to take up land in localities not already provided with municipal improvements such as roads and schools. Sale of Crown land was discontinued during the war in order to provide opportunities for land settlement by those who served with His Majesty's Forces. Crown land until further notice is sold only to veterans of World War II. At the same time, Crown lands are available to established settlers for hay and grazing purposes, and leases are granted for land presently under cultivation and for land suitable for ranching. Further particulars with regard to the Crown lands of the province may be obtained from The Director of Lands, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, 318 Law Courts Building, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA POWER COMMISSION, THE—The Provincial Government through the Manitoba Power Commission distributes electricity throughout the province at the lowest possible rates. The utility commenced operations in 1919 under the authority of the Electrical Power Transmission Act which empowered the Commission to make provision for generating electric energy, to enter into contracts for the purchase of power in bulk from generating agencies, and for its transmission and sale to municipalities, corporations and individuals. The first stretch of transmission line was completed in 1920 from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie. For the first ten years power was purchased in bulk from the City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System. At the expiration of this period, arrangements were made for the Winnipeg Electric Company to supply the Commission with power under the terms of the Seven Sisters Agreement. Following the Manitoba Power Commission Act of 1931 the utility was reorganized on the basis of service direct to the consumer and bulk contracts with municipalities and towns were cancelled. This proved to be the turning point of the utility's development, making possible the adoption of a policy by which the Commission might eventually establish standard rates for all towns and villages regardless of their population or distance from the source of supply.

The tremendous expansion of the utility since 1931 indicates the importance of this reorganization. In 1931 there were 56 cities, towns and villages on the System; over 200 communities are now served. The revenue of the utility over the same period has increased from \$700,000 to over two million. Rate reductions meanwhile, have reduced the average cost per kilowatt hour to the consumer by 50%.

The successful growth of the network to the majority of the cities, towns, villages and hamlets in the province, make it possible for the Commission to consider the extension of electric service to the farms. The Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission, appointed by the Government in 1942, studied the feasibility of such a project and reported that, despite the fact there are only 1.3 farms per mile in Manitoba, it would be practical to bring electricity to over 90% of the farms. Surveys were begun immediately and basic information required for preliminary planning has been received from approximately three-fifths of the farms in the practical service area of the province. The war prevented immediate execution of farm extension plans but in 1945 sufficient materials were available to conduct a farm electrification test, by which 674 farms received electric service. The success of the test led the Commission to plan extension at the rate of 5,000 farms annually. Unfortunately, the post-war expansion programmes of the majority of the Canadian and American utilities, the building boom, and the accumulated war-time demand for electric service have combined to aggravate the shortage of line materials and interior wiring supplies with the result that farm electrification has been retarded. Construction in 1946 was restricted to over 1,600 farms and 1947 construction is expected to be limited to at most 3,500 farms. The utility enters actively into the appliance merchandising field as a service to customers and as part of the policy of encouraging full use of the available power.

Cities, Towns, Villages and Hamlets served Nov. 30th, 1946....	208
Number of Customers	31,760
Kilowatt Hours Purchased and Generated	87,789,369
Circuit Miles of Transmission	3,341
Total income	\$ 2,312,885
Fixed assets	\$10,046,022

MANUFACTURERS—According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Manitoba had 1,290 manufacturing establishments in 1944, employing 40,937 employees and manufacturing \$352,334,594 worth of product.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—Manitoba is represented in the Canadian House of Commons by 17 members.

MINERALS—The Province of Manitoba continues to make an important contribution to mineral production in Canada. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Limited, from its Flin Flon mine situated some 400 miles northward from the U.S. boundary and along the Saskatchewan boundary, produces copper, zinc, gold, silver and cadmium. The Sherritt-Gordon mines 40 miles to the northeast of Flin Flon also produce copper, zinc, gold and silver. Towards the close of 1946, Howe Sound Exploration Company, Ltd., was preparing for construction of a 2,000-ton mill at Snow Lake, 12 miles northeast of Herb Lake, in The Pas Mining District. This work has been held in abeyance for several years due to wartime restrictions. At Bissett, some 100 miles northeast of Winnipeg, San Antonio Gold Mines Limited operate the only mine in the province the production from which is entirely precious metals. Mineral production of Manitoba in 1946 was valued at \$16,676,276 subject to revision, of which \$11,403,577 represented metals. Other minerals included clay products, structural materials, peat moss, and salt.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION—The organization of rural Manitoba is into rural municipalities. These vary widely in size; some have only four townships (a township is six miles square); the largest has about 22 townships. Cities, towns and villages are separate entities. The business of the municipalities, both rural and urban, is carried on by locally elected councils but under certain provincial control. Manitoba has 115 rural municipalities, 33 incorporated towns, 23 incorporated villages; 4 incorporated cities. Total 175. On January 1st, 1945, ten Local Government Districts were established in the settled areas of the province which are not incorporated as organized municipalities. These Local Government Districts will look after the collection of the levies of the various school districts situated in what was formerly unorganized territory.

NEWSPAPERS — Published in 1946; 4 dailies, 1 tri-weekly, 2 semi-monthly, 67 weekly (English language); also several monthly journals and magazines. In Winnipeg 19 (other than English language) weeklies are published.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN MANITOBA—The past few years have seen much development in that portion of Manitoba which lies east and north of the farmed area. The Hudson Bay Railway extends 510 miles north-east from The Pas to the Port of Churchill. Branches of this line run to Flin Flon and Sherridon, where important mines are located. The Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., operating at Flin Flon,

obtains its power from a site located in Saskatchewan on the Churchill River; the power plant and connecting line cost about seven million dollars. The Hudson Bay Railway crosses a country that, for the time being at any rate, has few agricultural possibilities; but that is attracting many prospectors. Around Churchill and for several miles southward there is treeless tundra; south of this is a territory, with many small lakes and rivers, partially forested, partially swampy, and partially bare rock. There is much development in mining in the country lying toward the Ontario boundary, from the Winnipeg River northward. Some of the scenery in Northern and Eastern Manitoba, beyond the limits of agriculture, is very beautiful. The reader is also referred to paragraphs headed "Fisheries", "Forests", "Furs and Fur Farming", "Minerals", "Physical Features" and "Water Powers".

OLD AGE PENSIONS—Number of Old Age Pensions in force in Manitoba as at December 31st, 1946, 13,404. Average pension paid per month, \$24.52.

ORIGIN OF POPULATION—According to the census of 1941, 84.8% of the people of Manitoba were British born (which includes those born in Canada); 73.5% of these were born in Canada; 12.8% Continental European; 2.1% born in U.S.A.; .3% born elsewhere.

PHYSICAL FEATURES—The surface of Manitoba is comparatively level. Commencing at the north with a strip bordering on Hudson Bay, perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation, the surface rises gradually toward the west and south. The bulk of the province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, with the greatest height of 2,727 feet attained in Duck Mountain, northwest of Lake Dauphin. The agricultural land lies mostly in a triangular-shaped block, located in the southern portion of the province. The altitude of this part of Manitoba lies mostly between 700 and 1,700 feet. This land was originally either prairie or mixed prairie and light timber land. The northern three-fifths of Manitoba is of entirely different geological formation, lying within the Precambrian belt, where, for the most part, the rock comes to the surface. Manitoba's water drainage system is all contributory to Hudson Bay. Lake Winnipeg, which has an area of 9,398 square miles, is larger than Lake Ontario and almost as large as Lake Erie. Other large lakes in Manitoba are Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles); Manitoba (1,817 square miles); and Southern Indian (1,200 square miles). The principal rivers are the Nelson, Churchill and Hayes Rivers, with their tributaries, emptying into Hudson Bay; the Saskatchewan, Red and Winnipeg Rivers, draining into Lake Winnipeg; and the Assiniboine, a tributary of the Red, which runs most of its length through the agricultural area of Manitoba. Manitoba has a coastline of over 400 miles on Hudson Bay.

POPULATION—The census figures show Manitoba's population to have been: in 1871, 25,228; 1881, 62,260; 1891, 152,506; 1901, 255,211; 1911, 461,394; 1921, 610,118; 1931, 700,139; 1936, 711,216; 1941, 729,744; 1946, 718,699 (preliminary). The 1941 census showed 407,871 rural and 321,873 urban population. Of these 378,079 were males, 351,655 females.

POST OFFICES—792 operating in Manitoba, January 31st, 1947.

PRODUCTION (1944)—Estimated value of Manitoba's gross production

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics), \$587,305,693. Estimated net production, \$312,923,535.

RADIO—Manitoba owns two radio broadcasting stations, one of which (CKY) was inaugurated in March, 1923, and is the longest established publicly-owned station in Canada. It was for many years the sole example of public ownership of a medium providing all-round entertainment and educational service by radio broadcasting in this country. The power of CKY has been successively raised from its original 500 watts to 5,000 and then to its present 15,000 watts. CKY broadcasts continuously from 7:00 a.m. to 12:15 a.m. The other Manitoba owned station is CKX at Brandon, 1,000 watts, established in 1928. Both stations are operated by the publicly-owned Manitoba Telephone System. In addition to commercial and sustaining features, both stations carry the programs of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. CKY, Winnipeg, carries programs of the Trans-Canada network of the CBC and is also the originating station for programs from Winnipeg to the National and Trans-Canada networks of the CBC. CKX, Brandon, carries programs of the Dominion network of the CBC. Other stations in Manitoba are privately-owned CKRC (1,000 watts), established in 1934, CJOB (250 watts), established in 1946; and KCSB (1,000 watts), French language station in St. Boniface, established in 1946; CKRO and CKRX (2,000 watts), the last two being short-wave transmitters; also radio station CFAR at Flin Flon.

RAILWAYS—There are two principal systems in Manitoba. The Canadian National Railways, in addition to 2,466 miles of main track of its own, also operates 510 miles of main track of the Hudson Bay Railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operates 1,763 miles of main track. In addition the Greater Winnipeg Water district operates 92 miles of line and the Midland owns or has trackage rights over 75 miles. The total is 4,837 miles of railway exclusive of yard tracks and sidings.

RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—This very attractive scenic park, situated in the Riding Mountain, was established in 1929. It contains 1,148 square miles of rolling woodland dotted with beautiful lakes. It is the natural home of wild animals, and has one of the largest elk herds in Canada; it has deer, moose, buffaloes, beavers and several other kinds of wild animals, while the woods are full of feathered life. Wasagamung on Clear Lake is a very beautiful and popular summer resort.

ROADS—The table below presents, in approximate figures, as at February 20th, 1947, the mileage of Manitoba's road systems:

Highways	Unimproved	Graded	Gravelled	Bituminous	Concrete	Total
Provincial Trunk Highways		5.0	1,477.58	481.16	14.60	1,973.81
Secondary Highways	39.0		191.05	14.85	4.60	254.50
Market Roads under Good Roads Act	2,137.14	1,236.62	2,224.17	3.04	11.36	5,602.33
Other bituminous and concrete surfaced roads				5.57	6.10	11.97
Other Local Roads		6,939.08	4,401.61			11,340.69
Road Allowances, Unimproved	72,060.00					72,060.00
TOTALS, Miles	74,236.14	8,170.70	8,294.41	505.39	36.66	91,243.30

SENATORS—Manitoba has six representatives in the Senate of Canada.

STOCK YARDS—The Union Stock Yards at St. Boniface are the largest in Canada, and represent an investment of about one and one quarter million dollars. They will take care of about 25,000 head of stock at once.

SUMMER RESORTS—Manitoba has numerous lakeshore summer resorts. Those on Lake Winnipeg include Winnipeg Beach, Grand Beach, Victoria Beach, San-Souci, Berens River and Norway House. Others include Clear Lake (Wasagaming), in the beautiful Riding Mountain National Park; a number in the Whiteshell Provincial Park; Dauphin Beach on Lake Dauphin; Lake Killarney; Rock Lake; Oak Lake; Shoal Lake; Gull Lake; Lac du Bonnet, and Delta on Lake Manitoba.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE—The Dominion Lord's Day Act applies. As there is some necessary work on Sundays (railroads, restaurants, etc.) certain further legislation is in force to give weekly rest days to workers who must toil on Sunday. Ordinary business is suspended on Sunday and commercialized sport forbidden.

TELEPHONES—The Manitoba Telephone System is owned and operated by the province under a Telephone Commission. The system covers practically every inhabited part of the Province, including The Pas, Flin Flon, Sherridon and Central Manitoba mining districts. The average cost for service is very low, rural rates being the cheapest in the Dominion. Winnipeg is supplied with full automatic service, and, for the area covered, the cost is less than that of any city of similar size on the American continent. Long distance service is practically world-wide, including ships at sea. Telephone exchanges number 127, rural telephones, 15,251; long distance wires, 27,238 miles; rural wires, 54,012 miles. Total telephones in province, 106,219; 102,874 being Manitoba Telephone System; 3,345 connecting companies. The Telephone System owns and operates at Winnipeg one of the highest powered radio stations in Canada, as well as a modern satellite station at Brandon, both being self-supporting.

TOURIST INFORMATION—Colourful, illustrated booklets and folders have been prepared by the Travel and Publicity Bureau, setting forth Manitoba's attractions for the tourist.

Opportunities for hunting and fishing in the Keystone Province, a complete description of the Whiteshell Provincial Park, a picture and word story of the City of Winnipeg, and general information on the province are covered by the folders. Additional information concerning routes, accommodation, road conditions and open season dates is available from: The Travel and Publicity Bureau, Legislative Building, Winnipeg.

TOWNS—The population of cities, towns and villages as per the 1946 census are: **CITIES**—Brandon, 17,147; Portage la Prairie, 7,545; St. Boniface, 21,320; Winnipeg, 224,091. **TOWNS**—Beausejour, 1,173; Birtle, 675; Boissevain, 831; Carberry, 844; Carman, 1,548; Dauphin, 4,596; Deloraine, 814; Emerson, 841; Gladstone, 694; Grandview, 842; Hartney, 506; Killarney, 1,081; Melita, 660; Minnedosa, 1,828; Morden, 1,678; Morris, 913; Neepawa, 2,452; Oak Lake, 474; Rapid City, 399; Rivers, 648; Russell, 880; Selkirk, 5,370; Souris, 1,504; Stonewall, 1,063; Swan River, 1,168; The Pas, 3,056; Transcona, 6,016; Tuxedo, 651; Virden, 1,575; Winnipeg Beach, 323. **VILLAGES**—Altona, 1,060; Benito, 328; Bins-

carth, 381; Brooklands, 2,681; Elkhorn, 589; Foxwarren, 266; Garson, 252; Gilbert Plains, 805; Gimli, 1,040; Great Falls, 100; Gretna, 477; Hamiota, 539; Manitou, 631; Napinka, 238; Pilot Mound, 475; Plum Coulee, 430; Roblin, 792; Rossburn, 474; Shoal Lake, 675; Ste. Rose du Lac, 536; Teulon, 575; Wawanesa, 422; Winkler, 1,157; Winnipegosis, 885; Municipal District of Flin Flon, 7,522.

VITAL STATISTICS (Provisional 1946) — Population (estimated) 726,000.

	Total	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Live Births	18,166	25.3
Deaths	6,213	8.6
Marriages	8,227	11.4
Still births	338	18.1 (Rate per 1,000 live births)

The above figures include for Indians: Live births, 665; Marriages, 97; Deaths, 380; Still births, 10.

WATER POWER (Also read information under the heading "Manitoba Power Commission")—Manitoba is essentially a "water-power" province. All power-sites are vested in the Crown, but may be leased for development under conditions prescribed by the Water Power Act and Regulations. Present hydro-electric plants number six, of which five are on the Winnipeg river about 70 miles northeast of Winnipeg, and one on the Island Lake river in northern Manitoba. Total present turbine installation is 444,700 horse-power, with provisions in existing plants for an increase to 600,000 horse-power. The total output in 1946 was 1,939,404,920 kilowatt-hours, Winnipeg is served by both municipally owned and privately-owned systems, from the plants on the Winnipeg river. This river is also the main source of power for the Manitoba Power Commission. Average rates in Winnipeg during 1946 were 2.2 cents per kilowatt-hours for domestic lighting; 0.9 cents for heating and cooking; and 0.37 cents for domestic water-heating. Industrial power rates are quoted as low as 0.4 cents per kilowatt-hour, and off-peak power for steam generation is sold at still lower rates. Average annual domestic consumption per customer in Winnipeg approximated 5,600 kilowatt-hours in 1945—a world record. Unique in Western Canada is the City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System's central heating-plant which supplies heat to many buildings in the city by steam largely generated from off-peak hydro-electric power. Manitoba has many power-sites still undeveloped, the majority of these being on the northern rivers. Present estimates of the available power at these sites, based on ordinary six-months flow, exceeds 6,000,000 horse-power.

Information

For further and more detailed information on different aspects of Manitoba life, write the Travel and Publicity Bureau, Legislative Building, Winnipeg.

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FACTS ABOUT MANITOBA --

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